Vake. Sally, dear! the bull-frog's note Are heard in yonder rashes. And the varishing tree-toad swells its throat, Singin' in them ar bushes.

Vake, Wenus, mine! the whip-por-will Sings on that rail-fence yonder; While the owl pipes forth its hestin' shrill; (Vy don't she vake, I vonder!)

Vake, lovely von' and look at me! Avake, 'Squire Simpson's daughter! If you'll have me, and I'll have thee-(Py George! who trew dat vater!)"

Not many years ago two Frenchmen—one wealthy and in possession of ready cash, the other poor and penniless—occupied, by chance, the same room in a suburban hotel. In the morning the seedy one arose first, took from his pock-et a pistol, and holding it to his own forehead, and lucking against the door, exclaimed to his

horrified companion:

"It is my last desperate resort; I am penniless and tired of life; give me five hundred francs, os, or I will instantly blow out my brains, and you will be arrested as a murderer!"

The other lodger found himself the hero of an unpleasant dilemma, but the cogency of his companion's argument struck him "cold;" be quiety crept to his pantaloous, handed over the amount, and the other vamosed, after locking the door on the outside.

the door on the outside.

Hearing of this another, Frenchman, of very savage aspect, one night contrived to room with a tall, raw-boned gentleman from Arkansas, who had been rather free with his money during the day, and evidently had plenty more behind. Next morning, "Pike" awaking, discovered his room-mate standing over him, with a pistol levelled at his own forehead, and evidently quaking with aritation.

ng with agitation.
"What the deuce are you standin' tharfor in the cold?" asked Pike, propping himself on his el-bow, and coolly surveying the Gant.
"I am desperatt?" was the reply; "you give to me one hundred dollar, or I blows out mine

Well, then, blow and be darned!" replied

Pike, turning over.

"Bote you will be arrest for ze murdaire!" persisted the Gaul, earnestly. "Bote yeu will be arrest for ze murdaire!" persisted the Gaul, carnestly.

"Eh, what's that " said Pike; "oh, I see!" and suddenly drawing a revolver and a "five-pound Howie" from under his pillow, he sat upright.

"A man may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," he coolly remarked; and at the word he started for the Gual, but the latter was too nimble—the "hoss-pistol," innocent of lead, exploded in the air, and with one frantic leap our little Frenchman was standing in his nightrobe at the foot of the staircase. A proof that what may suit one latitude will not always answer for another.

Forcing a Vote.

Not long since, a celebrated Methodist minister and revivalist, well known for his eloquence and zeal in converting souls, was preaching in Louisville. The feeling had got pretty well up, and one night, after a powerful sermon, he came down from the pulpit for the purpose of receiving the mourners, while the good old hymn of "Oh, Canaen! oh, Canaan! I'm bound for the land of Canaan!"

I'm bound for the land of Canaan!"
was struck up and chimed in by hundreds of
voices. The hymn was concluded, but there were
no penitents at the altar. In vain he exhorted
—his words and appeals fell upon the ears of his
listeners without exciting any emotion. At
length he concluded to make a bold stroke, and
followed it up to the test; and resuming the
pulpit, after a few words of exhortation, he solemuly announced that he would put a question,
upon which he expected all to vote in view of
the estimation they placed upon their souls.

With finger raised most significantly, and in a
most solemn manner, he ar nounced:

"All those in favor of Christ will please rise
to their feet."

Only some eight or ten responded to the an-nouncement; and while the minister was watch-ing intensly for others to signify their position by rising, a worthy who was on his feet inter-fered and suggested that "the reason might be that the true disciples were too modest to vote." At this juncture a loud voice was heard in the

gallery:
"I say, brother H—, it's no use a talking or trying to force this vote—this congregation is for the devil by at least twenty-five bundred

How the Dearen Did. In a small town on the Schuylkill river there is a church in which the singing had run down. It had been led by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical powers had been gradually the ground? These cames may then the trellis, three or four feet apart.

voice and musical powers had been gradually failing. One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was in an old measure, and rather harder than usual, and the deacon led off Upon its conclusion the minister rose and said:

"Brother B— will please repeat the hymn, as I cannot pray after such singing."

The deacon very composedly pitched into another tune, and the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took np the book to give out the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the deacon gravely getting up and saying, in a voice andible to the whole congregation: "Will Mr.

ir. — make another prayer! It would ible for me to sing after such a prayer

A MOTHER AND A MULE.—An officer attached to the staff of General Custer, having his wife and child with him, just before a sharp fight with the Indians, gave them in charge to a friendly Indian to take beyond the line of the enemy. The Indian procured a mule and started. On reaching the river he proposed to the mother to take over the child first, and return for her. When half-way over the mule suddenly stopped. When half-way over the mule suddenly stopped, and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian and child dissappeared. The mother, on reaching and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian and child dissappeared. The mother, on reaching New York, met Mr. Bergh, and with tears in her eyes, related her sad story.

"Oh, Mr. Berge, she exclaimed, "words cannot tell what I suffered as I saw my poor child per-ish within my sight! Faney, if you can, what were the feelings of a mother on that sad, sad occasion."

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh. "of course it is very sad, but, madame, fancy the feelings of the mule!"

A wag went to the station at one of the rail-roads one evening, and, finding the best car full, said in a low voice: "Why, this car isn't going." Of course this caused a general stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of the indignation the wag was asked: "Why did you say this ear wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then," replied the wag, "but it is now."

That was a good though rather a severe pnu which was made by student in one of our theological seminaries (and he was not one of the brightest of the class, either), when he asked: "Why is Prof. — the greatest recivalist of the age?" and, on all "giving it up," said: "Because at the close of every sermon there is a "great awakening."

A BUSTY looking agriculturist entered a news-paper office recently, and after looking around earnestly enough to elicit an inquiry as to his business, said "it was nothin' much; but he had left a big encumber here in the fall to get a no-tice, and thought, as how he was in town, he might run in and get it, if he was through with it."

A Georgia woman is credited with baving raised a large family, though not out of her teens. It was her mother-in-law's family, and she did it with a keg of powder planted in the cellar.

Chicago ministers growl because their sup-porters bring in the bodies of small-pox victims to be preached over in the church. One divine had two cases of the kind last week.

DR. SYNTAX is of opinion that in Cuba the heat of the weather must be greatly modified after the introduction of so many Coolies.

IF WOMEN were jurors, as some of them claim that they ought to be, what chance would the ugly fellows stand when indicted?

for the farmer.

GRAFTING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS "Is it better to ingraft old apple orchards of an aferior kind, or to plant new ones of improved

The better to ingraft old apple orchards of an inferior kind, or to plant new ones of improved varieties?"

In considering this anbject, much depends on the age of the trees in the old orchard. If they are past bearing, or hearly so, beginning to decay, it would be poor policy to expend time or money it would be poor policy to expend time or money it would be poor policy to expend time or money in time of setting—good, healthy trees, that have not been injurned by ignorant and unskillful trimming, or some other cause, may be grafted to great advantage over cutting down the old trees and planting out young ones, in order to obtain the desired varieties of fruit. At all events, such has been my experience in fruit growing. My orchard has been set between thirty and forty years—all seedlings. From six to eight years since, I commenced and finished my grafting, nearly. My grafted trees are now healthy, in good bearing order, with tops sufficiently large to bear from eight to twelve bushels of apples cach. Seven years ago I set a young orchard with trees of the usual size. These are now just beginning to bear; but I believe I have not as yet gathered a bushel from any one tree in this orchard, while from the grafts I have gathered as above stated. The grafts ou the old trees are equally thrifty, if not more so, than the young trees, and the apples an good quality. But removating the tree and regenerating the fruit by grafting requires experience and attention. In the case of large trees, not more than one-third of the top should be grafted in one season.—Hence it would require three years to complete the operation.

Grafting large trees is often attended with some expense, it is true—by the first the poer at the control of the top should be grafted in one season.—Hence it would require three years to complete the operation.

Hence it would require three years to complete the operation.

Grafting large trees is often attended with some expense, it is true; but then it pays. I have set over seventy grafts in one tree. One tree, grafted seven years ago, has a top sufficient to bear, in good seasons, from twelve to fifteen bushels of apples. It is of the Golden Sweet variety. This, however, is not an unaided result; it requires some little attention—not a large amount, however, if given at the proper time—in preventing the growth of sprouts from the original stock from robbing the grafts of their proper nourishment. From want of this trifling care I have known several instances where the grafting of an old orchard resulted in but little benefit to the owner. Proper care or knowledge, and a judicions application of that knowledge, is indispensable to success in the different callings and occupations of life.—Genesee Farmer.

The relation of the route of th

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh, "of course it is very sad, but, madame, fancy the feelings of the male."

Rev. Daniel Emerson, Summit county, Ohio, writes that he has been successful in giving garden seeds an early start in the following manner: Having selected the quantity needed, each sort is tied by itself in a cloth, the name being written on a slip of paper and enclosed with the seed. The packages then are buried about two inches deep in the ground, for a week or two. When gentlemen, made himself very officions, while he took the old man, from his homespun appearance, to be nothing but a driver, and asked them if they wished their driver to sit at the same table with them.

"Well, Dick," said the younger, aside to his brother, "as he is our father, and it is his team, and he will bear the expense, I think we had better let him eat with us."

"Yes, I think so, too, under the circumstances," he replied. "Landlord, give him a place at the table."

A was went to the station at one of the rail-

to grow.—Am. Agriculturist.

Graffing Wax.—Every farmer, as well as gardener, should keep a supply of grafting-wax on hand, ready for use whenever required. It is a valuable article for many other purposes besides that of grafting. Wounds made in pruning large trees, or by the accidental stripping off of a piece of bark, if coated with wax, will heal over much sooner than if exposed to the air; besides, the wood undernoath will remain sound and healthy. There are many different compounds used for this purpose, but we like the following better than any other: Four pounds of rosin, two pounds of becswax, one pound of tallow, melted together. If to be used in cool weather, add a half pound more of the tallow. If the cost of the becswax is an objectionable item, the quantity may be reduced one-half or more.

ty may be reduced one-half or more.

GRAPE PRUNING.—This should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines hy injudicious pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it during one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that the very robust varieties, like the Concord, Diana, etc., should not be closely pruned: while the slower growers, like the Delaware, Rebecca, etc., should be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.

Our Scrap Book.

"THE WOLF AT THE BOOK"

And the fire on the hearth, it has died away quite— Won't you kindle a new one, dear nother, to night? Bon't you love the soft finnes, as they crackle and glow? They would warm your poor hands that are cold as the anow;
And the kettle would sing—Hark!—Is that the wind's
rear!—
Oh, mother!—I fear 'tis the Welf at the Door!

And tell me of mansions still grander than those Where the rich children play and the grass greenly grows Where they'll give me bright robes, and a crown for my head, And on fruits from the gardens of God I'll be fed: Oh, mother! to think there we'll live evermore, And be in no fear of the Wolf at the Door!

proper nourishment. From want of this trifling care I have known several instances where the grafting of an old orchard resulted in but little benefit to the owner. Proper care or knowledge, is indispensable to success in the different callings and occupations of life.—Genesee Farmer.

Blast for the Season.

Cut scions in mild weather and keep in sand in a cool place. They should be taken from the thrifty growth last season, and be carefully labelled.

The trees already planted need some care. The young orchard should be well feuced, and cattle kept from browsing on the young trees. If a limb is broken by accident, the wound is to be neatly pared and covered with grafting wax or shellac varnish.

If the weather is mild, considerable preparatory work may be done, such as draining, if the ground be not thoroughly dry, excavating holes for trees, etc.

If water stands on parsuips, spinach and other crops left in the ground over winter, surface drains may be made to let it off.

There is now sufficient leisure to review the last season's work, and see what may be improved upon. Map out the garden and determine on the location of the principal crops, ensuring proper rotation. Whenever the weather and state of the soil are favorable, plowing may be made to let it off.

Bean poles, pea brush, and all similar stuff, are more conveniently cut during winter. If the portion which enters the ground be dipped in coal tar, or in a solution of thine vitriol, they will last longer.

Give air to cold frames on mild days, but keep all closed during severe weather and at night. Give water only when necessary to keep the plants from wilting. Tran or poison mice if they when with the position with the position of the particular to the content of the content of the particular to the content of the particular to the content of the part

something herectore instead of something hereafter."

At the Moincoppi we found Tuba and his wife,
Te-lash-nin-ki. They, with a half dozen other
families—some from Oryba and one or two from
Moquiville—are building up a new settlement.
Discarding the antiquated ways of their people,
they are trying to emulate the whites and rise
above the present state of their degradation.
The Aztec people, naturally intelligent and industrions, are fast dying out for the want of the
helping hand of civilization. This is a field for
the missionary unequaled in the world, and when
so near at home, why send so many thousand
miles abroad? The word "Moqui" means "die."
the world has called them the "Dying Cities"—
Moquis Pablos—which is in reality being verified.

In the year trying to emulate the whites and rise above the present state of their departs and in the year trying to emulate the whites and rise above the present state of their departs and in the Arter people, naturally intelligent and in the state of the part of all the state of the part of of th

Discovery of the Tusk of a Mastodox.—
On the 27th ult., as a party were excavating in Third street, Cincinnati, about twenty feet below the surface, a portion of the task of some ante diluvian animal, probably a mastodon, was discovered, or as the laborers termed it, a "Macedonian." It is about eight or nine feet long, and as many inches in diameter at the root or larger end, gradually tapering, not exactly to a point, buttoward what might be one twenty or thirty feet father along. The task, or whatever it may be, is slightly curved, describing the segment of a circle which would be, probably, sixty feet in circumference. It is exceedingly brittle, and quite soft, the interior portion resembling chalk somewhat, and is remarkable for its fine ivory grain. About seven feet of it were saved.

the Delaware, Rebecea, etc., should be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.

A FABLE.—A woman was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, "Why do you look at me!" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me! My should be so infested.—Rural American.

GRAFTING THE CHERRY.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says the cherry should be grafted as early as the weather will permit, to insure success. He usually grafts it the latter part of March or first of April.

**A FABLE.—A woman was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, "Why do you look at me!" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me! My shere is much handsomer. She is coming after me; go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other coman, and said, "Why did you tell me a falsehold!" The woman answered, "Neithing the sking leaving the sking severed, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said. "Why are you in love with me! My shert is much handsomer. The moman and very cheap. It is recommended on the woman said, "Why did you tell me is go and were the said that persons who are fond of fruit very rarely become hard drinkers. The two tastes seem to be antagonistic. The online of good fruit ought, then, to go hand in hand with the temperance reformation.

It is said that rats may be expelled by placing mullen leaves in their holes.

Aseful and Curious.

CURE FOR THE RITE OF MAD DOGS. We have had several opportunities to fully test the chloride of zine, in solution, in such cases, and so far as we are aware, we were the first to use this agent. It may be said that if the persons who had been bitten by dogs and had been subjected to its use did not have hydrophobia, the dogs were not "mad." Under some circumstances it might be difficult to disprove this proposition, but we do not propose to enter into an argument upon the subject, but to make a plain statement of facts. In one case where three men were bitten by the same dog, at the same time, we subjected two to the use of the zine. Both are living at the present time, although this occurred several years since, while the third man, who was not treated in this way, died of hydrophobia en the fourteenth day. In another case a gentleman, as well as a cow and a horse, were bitten at the same time by a rabid dog. We treated the man with zine; he still lives, while the cow and horse both died within the next fifteen days. We might give many other cases illustrative of the efficacy of this treatment, but we consider these sufficient. The method which we employ is as follows: Make a saturated solution of the chloride of zine, and as soon as possible after the injury is sustained, inject this into any or all the wounds made by the teeth of the animal; let it be done with a small syringe, and with sufficient force to bring the solution in contact with every portion of the punctured or abraded tissue. This should be repeated the second day, after which time apply the water dressing till all the parts which have been subjected to the zine slough out. Then the wounds should be allowed to heal under the ordinary dressing, which will be effected if there has not been much laceration of the parts in from ten to fifteen days. As an internal rouchy we use the carbonate of ammonia, ten grains to the half pint of water, this quantity to be taken daily for twenty days. The longest time which had elapsed from the time the person was bitten until the above means We have had several opportunities to fully test he chloride of zinc, in solution, in such cases, and

Hose to lay off a square acre of ground.—Measure off 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre within an inch. Contents of an Acre.-An acre contains 4,840

square rods.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
Acourtes of Distances.—A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in length.
A fathom is six feet.
A league is three miles.
A sabbath day's journey is 1,155 yards—this is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

A day's journey is 334 miles. A cubic is two feet.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches. A palm is three inches. A space is three feet.

Barrel Measure.—A barrel of flour weighs 196

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.
A barrel of rice 600 pounds.
A keg of powder 25 pounds.
A firkin of butter 56 pounds.
A table of butter 51 pounds.

of the Junge,
the remedy:
One-eighth of an onnee of Verdigris; one teaspoonful of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and
powdered; one teaspoonful of a colt's false tongue,
dried and powdered; to be mixed in water and

to powder.

He says the State of New York paid three thousand dollars for the recipe.

N. B.—If the patient is not affected with hydrophobia, the dose is sure death. A VALUABLE SECRET .- The Scientific America

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The Scientific American says:

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cost; and then there are the chromos, besides!

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The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas number will be continued.

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The character which this Magazine passesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with it, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Recoklyn Engle.

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